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Atom Power Control Is Urged by Truman In Note to Congress

Stresses Use for Welfare of Humanity; Proposes Creation of Commission

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—President Truman in his message on atomic power to the Congress yesterday proposed a legislation to create an "atomic commission" for the "promotion of national welfare, securing national defense, safeguarding world peace and the acquisition of further knowledge concerning atomic energy.". He based his proposal on the assumption that "atomic force in ignorant or evil hands could inflict untold disaster upon the nation and the world."

The President declared that to use the knowledge of atomic energy, not for the devastation of war, but for the future welfare of humanity, "we must proceed along two fronts —domestic and international."

He urged prompt action because the discovery of atomic energy "involves forces of nature too dangerous to fit into any of our usual concepts." He asserted that it can no longer rely on the slow progress of time. A satisfactory international arrangement must be arrived at "at the earliest possible date" for the control of the new discovery so that it may become a powerful influence towards the maintenance of world peace.

The President proposed discussions first with Great Britain and Canada and then with other nations in order to replace rivalry with cooperation in the field of atomic power.

The following is the message sent to Congress by President Truman who described it as perhaps appearing "drastic and far-reaching."

"Almost two months have passed since the atomic bomb was used against Japan. That bomb did not win the war but it certainly shortened the war. We know that it saved the lives of untold thousands of Americans and Allied soldiers who would otherwise have been killed in battle.

"The discovering of the means of releasing atomic energy began a new era in the history of civilization. I think I express the faith of the American people when I say that we can use the knowledge we have won, not for the devastation of war, but for the future welfare of humanity. To accomplish that objective we must proceed along two fronts—domestic and the international.

Determination of Domestic Policy

"The first and most urgent step is the determination of our domestic policy—the control, use and development of atomic energy within the United States.

"The enormous investment which we made to produce the bomb has given us vast industrial plants in Washington and Tennessee as well as many associated works throughout the country. It has brought together a vast organization of scientists, executives, industrial engineers and skilled workers.

"The powers which the Congress gave to the government to wage war were the creation and development of this enterprise as a war project. Now that our enemies have surrendered we should take immediate action to provide for the future as of investment, research and plants.

"I am informed that many of the people on whom depend the continued successful operation of the plants and the further development of atomic knowledge, are getting ready to return to their normal pursuits. In many cases these people are considering leaving the project largely because of the uncertainty concerning the future national policy in this field. To establish a national policy will go a long way towards keeping a strong organization intact.

"It is equally necessary to direct future research and to establish control of the basic elements essential to the development of this power. Whether it is to be used for purposes of war or peace, atomic force in ignorant or evil hands could inflict untold disaster upon the nation and the world. Society cannot hope even to protect itself—much less to realize the benefits of the discovery—unless prompt action is taken to guard against the hazards of misuse.

"Therefore, as a first measure in a program of utilizing our knowledge for the benefit of society, it is necessary that the Congress enact legislation to fix a policy with respect to our existing plants and to control all sources of atomic energy and all activities connected with its development and use in the United States.

Create Atomic Commission

"The legislation should give protection for those purposes to an atomic commission with members appointed by the President with

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Postpone Japanese Elections for One Year, Says Chinese Paper; U.S. Newspaper Agrees

Domei

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, October 6.—A five-point program to break up the feudalistic system of the Japanese Government, eliminate the ruling military cliques and transfer control over government to electorates, as suggested by a Chuhgking newspaper, received support in an editorial which appeared recently in the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The editorial titled "Advice Worthy of Consideration" said:

"As an ally of the United States and especially as one that had been at war with Japan for four years prior to Pearl Harbor, China has the right to advise as or the policy for dealing with the Japanese. Advice on that score from no other source is so worthy of consideration because the Chinese know all there is to know about the peculiarities of Japanese temperament and mentality from lone and bitter contact.

"Consequently, the suggestions quoted by James D. White of the Associated Press from a Chungking newspaper which often reflects official Chinese thinking might well be adopted. That newspaper's five point program proposes that the general Japanese election scheduled for January be postponed at least a year to give more time for educating the Japanese people in democratic processes; abolition of the present Japanese constitution which is dictatorial and invests supreme power in the Emperor; revision of election laws to enable women to vote.

"Such a program appears best devised to achieve the occupation purposes of breaking the feudalistic system of government, of eliminating the ruling military cliques and of transferring control over government to electorate."

Stormy Scenes Mark Laval Trial in Paris

Defendant Removed From Court After Heated Verbal Clash With Judge

Domei

PARIS, October 5.—The trial of Pierre Laval, former Premier of the Vichy regime, top war criminal next to Marshal Philippe Petain, former Chief of State, started yesterday. On the first day of the trial he was ordered removed from court because of world altercation with the Judges, and the trial was conducted by default. On the second day, today, the Judge warned Laval that if he did not behave himself, he would again be ordered to leave the court, following which, the lawyers requested for postponement of the trial, but the request was rejected.

Laval's Trial Opened

Domei

PARIS, October 4.—After stormy scenes at the first session of his trial for treason in the Paris Palais de Juatica, Pierre Laval, 62-year-old former Vichy Premier, declared that he would conduct his own defense.

Laval who faces a death sentence if convicted of the charges, which include conspiracy . . . against the internal security of France and collaboration . . . with the enemy, had earlier denounced the several thousand word indictment read against him.

This brought Andre Mornet, the Prosecutor, to his feet to protest at what he termed "an insult to the law" to which Laval shouted angrily "you can condemn me but you have no right to insult me. I am a Frenchman, I love my country."

Laval's outburst came after heated exchange with the presiding judge, Mongibeau, when it was announced that the defendant's two counsels, Albert Naud and Barraduc had refused to serve. Later, apologizing for the scene he had created Laval said "I am not surprised at the decision reached by the counsel in my case."

After a brief suspension to enable Laval to confer with the Prosecution concerning his defense Judge Mongibeau warned Laval that he would be removed from court unless he behaved. Laval replied that his respect for law and self-interest would be the guarantee for his good conduct.

Despite his assurances to behave, the court suddenly adjourned at 4:58 p.m. when Laval was removed from the Court by police after a heated scene with the Judge, who declared "I will not carry on the case in such conditions." The Judge said that tomorrow's hearing would be carried on without Laval being present. When a solitary person in the crowded gallery applauded this remark he, too, was ordered out of the Court by the Judge.

Given Liaison Office Post

Torayoshi Kobutani, councillor of the Government-General of Regional Administration, has been appointed chief of the third department of the Central Liaison Office and Eki Soue has been relieved from his concurrent post of the said departmental chief, the Foreign Office announced under date of October 6. It was simultaneously announced that Kazuro Moriya, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Government-General of Formosa, has been named a Foreign Office Counselor.

No Social Season

Mrs. Harry Truman, wife of the President, said that there will be no formal social season this winter at the White House, according to a Washington report on Friday. She is represented as saying that such a season will be inappropriate in view of the current season of food shortages and the fact that many families still have men serving overseas.

Forrestal to Seize 26 Oil Refineries

Order Is Given by Truman Following Closure of Plants Due to Strikes

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 6.—President Truman on Thursday night ordered Secretary of Navy James Forrestal to take over 26 oil producing and refinery campanies which have been shut down by strikes. He said action was necessary "in maintaining adequate oil reserves for needs of our armed forces."

Pointing out that in the past two weeks some 50 refineries have been shut down because of work stoppages, the President stated: "Plants remaining in operation are insufficient to produce enough petroleum to supply both direct military requirements and minimum essential war support activities on the home front."

"Oil is as vital to continuing military operation and as essential to production for the armed services and national security at home that we must move without further delay to protect our petroleum supply positions. "Public interest in an emergency of this character transcends the interest of any group.

"There is no other way except by action taken today to prevent our armed forces from suffering through lack of necessary oil".

The order also contained other standard wartime seizure authorities to take over all facilities of plants involved and operate them in accordance with the policies laid down by the Secretary of Navy.

Present managements can be retained where deemed advisable and the order contemplated the return of plants to private management when production is restored.

President Truman's action, which is the first postwar Government seizure, came after 10 of the 11 major oil companies had rejected Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach's compromise wage proposal to end the nationwide strike of oil Wells. The compromise was accepted by the Oil Worker's International Union and the Sinclar Oil Corporation.

PRESS CENSORSHIP LIFTED

For U.S. Scribes Here, Not for Nippon Papers and Radio

General Douglas MacArthur, on October 6, terminated military press censorship, except insofar as the Japanese press and radio is concerned, effective immediately, says a PRO press release.

Authorization to decide whether or not such censorship could be lifted was received the same day in a message from the War Department that automatically lifted U.S. military press censorship, in other theaters, while permitting the continuance of it by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers if it was deemed necessary in connection with the occupation of Japan and Korea.

On receipt of the message, the Supreme Commander ordered military press censorship discontinued.

The message from the War Department points out, however, that war correspondents under the terms of their accreditation are under an obligation to submit "doubtful material", including information on cryptography, classified weapons, equipment, processes and methods, intelligence and counterintelligence, deception, cover plans, and plans for combat operations that were dropped when the war ended.

Winant Leaves London

Domei

LONDON, October 5.—John G. Winant, U.S. Ambassador to London, left the British capital today for Washington by air.

Premier-Designate Bares Hopes; Aims To Visiting Scribes

Full Cooperation With Allied Authorities Stressed at Interview

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, who has been given the Imperial Command to form a new Cabinet, listed as his first objective the formation of a new Cabinet impregnated with ample spirit of liberalism to enable fullest cooperation with the occupation authorities. Baron Shidehara made this statement during an interview with both foreign and Japanese newspapermen on Saturday afternoon at the Foreign Minister's official residence now serving as the new Cabinet formation headquarters, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"The order from the Emperor came as a great surprise to me," the 73-year-old veteran diplomat told reporters. "I have not had time even to consider who shall form the Cabinet. But I will do my best to fulfill my pledge to the Emperor."

No Trouble Anticipated

The former Ambassador to the United States, however, anticipated no trouple in finding liberalistic and progressive men to form the new government. There are numerous men of this type in Japan, he declared. "They are the men who will fill the new Cabinet."

Baron Shidehara emphasized that the new Cabinet will not be a temporary caretaker Government to fill the gap until the general elections next January. "As long as it maintains the trust of the people, it is my wish that it will continue to remain in office," he said.

"Today's Imperial audience was brief. I was given no special instructions by His Imperial Majesty as to the formation of the new government. I gave my pledge to exert my best efforts to organize a successor Cabinet.

"For a period of a half century, I had devoted myself to matters relating to diplomatic affairs, but not been affiliated with domestic problems. Therefore, it will be entirely a new experience for me. Frankly speaking, it is not reasonable to ask me to make a statement now as I have had little time to think over the policy.

Cabinet Tasks Outlined

"The cooperation between the Occupation Forces and the Japanese Government should be more strengthened than heretofore. This will become the important task for the new Cabinet together with countermeasures policy for the living provision and clothing problems of the Japanese people with the approach of the cold weather.

"I expect to complete the new Cabinet organization within the next few days but am at present not in a position to say who will remain in the post among the State Ministers of the former Cabinet.

"I hope general elections will be held at an early date but considerable preparation period will be necessary since the electoral register was reduced to ashes."

F.O. BUREAUS WILL MOVE

Liaison Office Also Shifting to Hissan Bldg. on October 13

The General Affairs, Treaties, Economy and Research Bureaus as well as the Central Liaison Office of the Foreign Office, now in the Education Ministry building at Toranomon, will be removed to the second, third and fourth floors of the Nissankan building at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, commencing October 13.

It is understood that the other Foreign Office organs such as part of the Superintendent Bureau in the S.M.R. building and those of the Treaties, Research and Economy Bureaus, which have been occupying the First Normal School, will also be moved to the Nissankan building, at the end of this month.

Stalin Sets 5-Year Plan

Domei

LONDON, October 5.—Moscow radio reported last night that under a vast rebuilding plan sponsored by Generalissimo Stalin, the entire Russian economic structure will be rebuilt up to the prewar level "by 1950." The nation will pour billions of rubles into war-devastated areas in an effort to reconstruct in five years what would normally take 25, the broadcast said. Further economic development in the Ural Mountains and Siberia also was reported.

Valuable Hoard Uncovered

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 5.—Thirty-one cases filled with gold and silver bars and bank-notes of estimated value of 1,000,000 Chinese dollars were today discovered here in a Japanese house by soldiers of General Tang En-po, the Chinese Commander in Shanghai and Nanking ared. Several Japanese have been and are now being questioned.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, following the Imperial Command to form a successor goverment to the Higashikuni Cabinet, on Saturday, gave an interview to foreign and Japanese newspapermen.

Yamashita Is on Trial For War Crimes in P.I.

Homma's Arraignment to Take Place Soon, Colonel Carpenter Reveals

Domei

MANILA, October 6.—Colonel Alva Carpenter, Chief of the War Crimes Section of the Supreme Allied Headquarters, announced on October 4 that Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, the Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines during the "march of death" from Bataan will be arraigned as a war criminal in the near future.

Homma's arraignment is expected to follow shortly after that of General Tomoyuki Yamashita scheduled for October 7 to 8. Colonel Carpenter said that although Yamashita has been provided with the counsel of the American officers, provisions are being made to comply with the possible request that his own counsel be brought from Japan.

The Colonel added that the army planes will be available to fly such persons from Japan but he declared that "We will stand for no quibbling or unnecessary delay. This will be the military court and will follow strict rules of law; there will be no stalling."

Australia Takes Action

Domei

MELBOURNE, October 5.—The Melbourne radio on October 4 reported that the Australian Federal House of Representatives and Senate passed a bill authorizing the arrest of Japanese war criminals in Australian territory.

The radio report said that each military tribunal will consist of not less than three officers and may impose the death sentence. The broadcast added that two Australian judges are now questioning the liberated prisoners of war and the judges will submit their findings to the United Nations War Criminals Commission.

SKYMASTER IN WASHINGTON

Round-The-World Plane Completes 23,000 Mile Flight Successfully

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The United States air transport command's globe-flying Skymaster arrived at the National Airport here at 2:42 a.m. today after completing the 23,000 mile flight in 76 minutes less than the 151 hour schedule.

The flight took 149 hours and 44 minutes in all including a total of 33 hours and 21 minutes on ground at its 13 stopping places.

The round-the-world Flight in which several plases relayed each other started off from here with eight passengers late last Friday night.

The stopping places were:

Bermuda, Casablanca, Tripoli, Cairo (where it arrived last Sunday), Aban (Persia), Karachi, (where it picked up 15 passengers), Calcutta, Manila, (where servicemen were dropped and 22 ex-prisoners of war on their way to America taken on), Guam, Kwajalein, Honolulu, California and to Washington.

The command will run round-the-world flights weekly.

Another flight will start from Washington later today.

Leclerc Reaches Saigon

Domei

LONDON, October 5.—Lieutenant General Jacques Leclerc, Commander of the French Far Eastern Army, arrived at the airfield in Saigon today. The military authorities of the Allied Forces in French Indo-China are expected to confer for the second time with the Annamese leaders of the independence movement at Saigon tomorrow.

Cut in State Personnel Will Be Recommended

Finance Body Suggests Simplification of Government Machine

A 50 per cent cut in the personnel of the Government is one of the recommendations made by the Committee on Postwar Currency Problems of the Finance Ministry in a report made by the body to the Finance Minister, the Asahi reports. The authorities of the Finance Ministry are said to be in a position to give speedy effect to the Committee's recommendations. The high-lights of the Committee's report to the Finance Minister are:

1. Pledges given by the authorities in the past which should not be allowed to influence them in deciding what compensation should be paid by the Government to munitions companies. It is desirable that the authorities avoid acting in any way that may have the effect of aiding the capitalists with funds in the hands of the State which in the long run are to involve taxes falling on the people.

2. Steps should be taken to simplify the administrative machinery to the utmost. A 50 per cent reduction should be effected in the regular number of officials in each Ministry. As to those who are retained, the authorities should consider an increase in their salaries to guarantee their living.

3. An end should be made to the system of subsidies as a matter of principle although there exist subsidies which are impossible to abolish speedily under the existing circumstances, so that nothing may be left undone to meet the needs of the new situation.

4. It is expected that the Government will have to incur much expenditure in the future. But it is important from the point of view of preventing inflation for the authorities to adopt a policy of severely retrenching all expenditures save those which are of immediate necessity.

ORDER AFFECTS RUSSIANS

Compulsory Transfer From U.S. Zones in Germany Stopped

Domei

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, October 5.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in Europe, ordered his men to stop the compulsory transfer of the Russians residing in the American occupation zones pending further instructions from Washington, stated yesterday's announcement issued by the American Army, authorities in the occupation zones in Germany.

The announcement further said that pending special instructions from Washington, the compulsory removal of the Russians, hitherto conducted in accordance with the Crimean agreement would not be applied to those who do not care to return home.

The Crimean agreement stipulates that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are to encourage the repatriation of their respective nationalities in the occupation zones, but the recent order was issued by General Eisenhower in consideration of the fact that many Russians residing in the American occupied zones do not care to return home. At present, some 26,000 Russians are living in the American occupied zone.

U.S. Sells Goods To France

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The sale of miscellaneous overseas war surplus totaling $241,396,760 to the French Government has been announced by ANIE commissioner McCabe.

Formation of Cabinet Continued on Sunday By Baron Shidehara

Tsugita Chief Secretary—Foreign Minister Yoshida Joining New Line-Up

The formation of the Shidehara Cabinet continued on Sunday with little outward signs of new developments.

Following the arrival of Baron Shidehara at the Cabinet Formation Headquarters at 8:45 a.m. Sunday, announcement was made that Daisaburo Tsugita, a member of the House of Peers, had been appointed staff adviser at the request of Baron Shidehara.

Mr. Tsugita entered the headquarters at 9 a.m. Latest reports state are that he has been appointed Chief Secretary of the new Cabinet.

It was also learned that Shigeru Yoshida who had held the Foreign Ministers post in the former Cabinet has decided to remain in office following negotiations with the Prime Minister Designate.

At the Foreign Minister's official residence, headquarters of the new Cabinet formation, Baron Shidehara carried on discussions with Daisaburo Tsugita and Foreign Minister Yoshida over selection of the members of the new Cabinet and various other problems during the day.

Calls on Premier, Konoye

Baron Shidehara called on Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni at the latter's official residence at 10:15 a.m. Sunday to report his assignment to form a new Cabinet.

Immediately after leaving the Prime Minister's official residence, Baron Shidehara called at the residence of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Minister without Portfolio, at Ogikubo for the same purpose.

After the talks with the Prime Minister and Prince Konoye, Baron Shidehara returned to his headquarters at 12:45 p.m.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida called at the War Ministry at 12:45 p.m. Sunday when he had a talk with General Sadamu Shimomura, the War Minister.

War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura who was requested by Foreign Minister Yoshida to remain in office, consulted General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, on Sunday.

SECRET POLICE ABOLISHED

Home Ministry Takes Action Following MacArthur's Order

Japan's special police system was abolished on Saturday in compliance with the orders issued by the Allied Supreme Headquarters here, according to local vernaculars.

The Home Ministry on Friday notified all special police sections of the various prefectural governments throughout the country to cease special police functions as from October 6.

Consequently, the special police and foreign affairs sections at each prefectural government were abolished. Simultaneously, the special police, censorship and foreign affairs section at the Metropolitan Police Board as well as peace preservation, foreign affairs and censorship sections in the Home Office went out of existence.

Red Cross Touring Poland

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 6.—A three-man American Red Cross mission headed by Dr. Johnnes Bauer is touring Poland to ascertain the prime needs for the $1,000,000 tentatively earmarked for relief work, press reports from Warsaw said. American Red Cross assistance to Poland is being handled through the Polish Red Cross. UNRRA which is bringing in food and clothing has altered the relief problem, shifting the Red Cross emphasis to medical assistance.

UNRRA Aiding China

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Shipments of 173,091 long tons of supplies to meet the emergency needs in China have been revealed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Several shipments of supplies are already at sea, en route to Shanghai, Tsingtao and Kowloon. Other shipments will be made as soon as supplies and the necessary ships can be assembled.

Asks Rice Ration Increase

The municipal assembly in Nagano city held on Saturday decided to request the Prime Minister, Agricultural and Forestry Minister and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to increase the rationing of rice from the present quota to 2.9 'go' per person a day because the lack of staple food has caused the deterioration of the people's morale and resulted in the failure of successful municipal administration.

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The Logical Choice

The selection of Baron Kijuro Shidehara as the new Prime Minister is being generally welcomed as a most logical choice. It is obvious that the head of the Government at this time must be a person who is completely free from association with the obnoxious activities of the recent period of Japan's military adventurism. He must be a person who is familiar with the outside world and is in full accord with the advanced international trends of the times. In particular he must understand Americans well and be able to cooperate intimately with them in order to carry out the orders of the Allied authorities. He must at the same time possess sufficient ability and prestige to command the confidence of the Japanese people during this period of unprecedented domestic difficulty and strain. And he must be sufficiently liberal and flexible to move in step with the movement for the democratization of the Japanese nation which is rapidly developing under the increasingly articulate insistence of the people. Baron Shidehara not only adequately fulfils all of these requirements but fulfils them in a way in which no one else can do.

Although Baron Shidehara has not been active in politics for fourteen years, this inactivity, far from disqualifying him, is a mark of qualification, for his inactivity was forced by his disapproval and opposition to the militaristic policies of that period. He therefore reappears now as the vindicated champion of the peace and international cooperation which he so strongly advocated until the militarists forced his retirement fourteen years ago. Under his leadership Japan can be expected to adopt firmly at last the enlightened policy which he once so vigorously but vainly tried to establish.

Baron Shidehara is able to go further and lead the nation to a still more advanced position, for he is well qualified by experience and inclination to keep up with the progress of the rest of the world. His long and rich experience as Ambassador to the United States and later as Foreign Minister for several terms during which he was instrumental in guiding Japan at least temporarily along the path of international cooperation, as evidenced by his contribution to the success of the Washington Conference 1921-1922 and by the cordial relations which he maintained with China, assures that he will be able to perform a comparable service in the future. His background will enable him to render the utmost cooperation in carrying out the requirements of the Allied authorities.

At the same time, his prestige among the Japanese people is such as to command their full confidence. His comparative freedom from embroilment in domestic politics is a guarantee of his freedom from partisan bias, but his service in many previous Cabinets and his capable work at one time as Acting Prime Minister attest to his understanding of the problems of domestic administration. As the grand old man of that period in Japanese history when liberalism and incipient democracy once showed some promise, he can be counted upon to show a sympathetic understanding and solicitous concern toward the new democratic consciousness which is now beginning to develop among the masses. He can be expected to encourage and nurture this growth of popular political activity until such time as he can retire with confidence in favor of a new leader who shall eventually arise from out of this new movement as a responsible representative of the people.

Although Baron Shidehara's previous major interest in the problems of international relations and his advanced age may give rise to some concern as to his ability to cope with the various domestic economic and social problems which confront Japan at the moment, his remarks to the representatives of the press Saturday evening should put such worries to rest. For he clearly revealed his astute understanding of the urgency of the problem of providing food, clothing, and shelter to the people, and with this understanding he can be expected to surround himself with capable lieutenants who can push the actual work of translating his understanding into practical results. As long as the man at the top has a clear understanding of the broad outlines of the problem, has an ardent spirit of desire to cope with the problem, has a balanced judgment in forming general policies, and knows how to select capable assistants, there is no need to worry about the details of the administration. There is no question that Baron Shidehara leaves nothing to be desired in these respects.

Most important of all of Baron Shidehara's qualifications, however, is his personal character. A quiet, modest, soft-spoken gentleman, his courteous amiability toward people of all stations in life, high or low, makes him the object of universal respect and affection. Yet beneath his gentle exterior he possesses the firm courage of his convictions, as witnessed by his uncompromising attitude against the policies of the militarists which he did not approve. His ardent sincerity, his irreproachable integrity, and his mellow sagacity make him a leader whom everyone can follow with confidence. The nation is fortunate that there was such a man in the background who could be prevailed upon to step forth to take the helm at this time of need. The people are grateful for his self-sacrificing spirit of devotion to public weal in assuming his arduous new responsibilities when there most certainly can be no personal gain for him in undertaking what is bound to be a difficult and thankless task. The nation unitedly offers him full support and prays for his success.

TO PACK CANNED GOODS

The packing industry in Chiba Prefecture, which exported 200,000 packages of canned goods yearly before the war and which was engaged in efforts to meet military demands during the war, is now planning to resume its activity as a peacetime industry, the Nihon Sangyo reports.

Concerning the future packing industry, Wasaburo Nemoto, President of the Chiba Consolidated Canned Provision Company, said that the export of Japanese canned goods amounted to ¥170,000,000 before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia with canned salmon, codfish and crab topping the list.

As no prospects are now being entertained for the future of the northern sea fisheries, Mr. Nemoto said, the packing industry in Chiba Prefecture will play a big role in the future.

Japan's packing industry has seen no big development in the past 10 years. Moreover, the raw materials for canned goods were rationed. Mr. Nemoto thinks that all endeavors should be made to produce canned fruit goods which were welcomed abroad prior to the war.

The City

From the hilltops of old Tokyo dull gray roofs of tile or deadened, postwar tin stretch in every direction as far as the eye can reach. Here and there a patch of green tree-tops stands out vividly like an island of welcome color in this dry sea of monotone. Buildings, the sharp-edged structures of stone and brick that men use for offices, jut upward like the fingers of some cubist model. Tokyo is not city of beauty from above.

Nor is it lovely from the ground of neutral tinted grayness.

Etched against this sober dullness, with all the quick eagerness of the color-prints of Hiroshige or of Hokusai, is seen a little child in brilliant hued kimono, green branches of a drooping pine bent down to kiss blue water, a glimpse of Fujiyama through a bower of cherry blossoms or the graceful lines of the severely simple torii of the Shinto Faith.

True Democracy

Restoration of democracy cannot be attained by changes in outward form such as freedom of speech alone. It must be accompanied by an inward change and training of the people. All other items of the Potsdam Declaration can be fulfilled by merely obeying, but this one item of democracy cannot be carried out unless the people desire to have it and act accordingly voluntarily and positively. We should not forget the fact that success or otherwise in the execution of it will have a large bearing on the period of the stationing of Allied troops in this country. One of the greatest tasks before the people is not to feel easy with the present life of peace and ease but to train themselves in democracy.—Asahi.

Japanese Scientists Worked on 'Death Ray'

Started Experiment 5½ Years Ago, MacArthur's Research Officers Disclose

Japanese scientists began concerted work on a "death ray" five and a half years ago, but by the end of the war had developed it only to the stage where it would kill a rabbit at 30 meters in ten minutes, research officers on General MacArthur's staff reported on Sunday, according to the public Relations Office.

Although the Japanese thought the research sufficiently promising to appropriate ¥1,000,000 for development of the death ray in 1945 (roughly equivalent to a million dollars in purchasing power in the U.S. at the time), American scientific investigators were skeptical as to its possibilities.

Attempts to use the death ray for stopping engines by pre-ignition, a device that if successful could have been used against airplanes, were found to be effective only when the engine was unshielded and at comparatively short ranges; and at times it was found necessary to tune the ignition system to the frequency by varying the length of the ignition cable.

Conclusions of the American scientific group were that "a tremendous advance in techniques would have to be made before the death ray could become of any value as a military weapon."

Describe Death Rays

Briefly, the scientists said, the death ray works on the principle that very short radio waves focussed in a beam of high power will cause physiological effects in mammals resulting in death. Apparatus used by the Japanese included an antenna placed at the focus of a reflector. The waves were focussed by the reflector on a subject at any given distance desired by the experimenters.

Rabbits, marmots (ground hogs) and monkeys were used in the experiments, although monkeys were not used in the latter stages because, the Japanese said, "they were difficult to get during the war." Effects of the ray included hemorrhage of the lungs and destruction of the brain cells.

Among the experimenters with the death ray were the Japanese who planned the "balloon bomb" attacks on America. It is suspected that the balloon bombs were mainly for propaganda purposes to boost the Japanese morale.

Asked if humans had ever been used in the ray experiments, the Japanese said one of the experimenters had subjected himself to the device for brief periods. After a few seconds, it was stated, the human subject reported reactions of dizziness and fatigue which lasted for 12 to 24 hours after the experiment.

The Japanese research on the death ray was begun at the ninth Military Technical Laboratory at Noborito. The initial group working on the research was small and was diverted in October 1941, to radar. The personnel were then transferred to other laboratories. In 1943 research on the death ray was actively removed to Noborito. Experiments in 1944 showed sufficient promise so that the program for 1945 was expanded. One million yen was appropriated for this research in 1945 and there were 116 men working on it.

In design at the end of the war was a more powerful tube for supplying power to the death ray device which was expected to be fatal to a rabbit at 1,000 meters in 10 minutes. A wave length of 80 cm. was to be used in the tube. Scientists said the tube was more powerful than any which they knew to be in operation.

Disbanding British 14th Army

An official report from Singapore said that the British 14th Army is to be disbanded shortly and that it will be replaced by the Malayan command with headquarters at Kuala Lumpur, according to a Singapore report on Friday.

Atom Power Control Is Urged by Truman In Note to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

the advice and consent of the Senate.

"The Congress should lay down the basic principle for all the activities of the commission, the objectives of which should be the promotion of national welfare, securing the national defense, safeguarding world peace and the acquisition of further knowledge concerning atomic energy.

"The people of the United States know that the overwhelming power we have developed in this war is due in large measure to American science and American industry, consisting of management and labor. We believe that our science and industry should continue to adhere to the spirit of free inquiry. . . that characterize our country. Therefore, in carrying out their functions. . . we should interfere as little as possible with private research and private enterprise, and should use as much as possible the existing institutions and agencies. . . .

"All deposits owned by the United States which constitute sources from which atomic energy may be derived and all plants or other property of the United States connected with its development and use should be transferred to the supervision and control of the commission.

"The commission should be authorized to acquire at a fair price by purchase or by condemnation any minerals or other materials from which the sources of atomic eergy can be derived and also any land containing such minerals or materials which are not already owned by the United States.

Develop Atomic Energy

"The commission should also be authorized to conduct all necessary research, experiments and operations for the further development of atomic energy for military, industrial, scientific or medical purposes. In these activities, it should of course use existing private and public institutions and agencies to the fullest practicable extent.

"Under appropriate safeguards, the commission should also be permitted to license any property available to the commission for research, development and exploitation in the field of atomic energy. Among other things such licensing should be conditioned of course upon a policy of widespread distribution of peacetime products on equitable terms which will prevent monopoly.

"In order to establish control and security it should be declared unlawful to procure for use the substance comprising the sources of atomic energy or the import or export of them except under conditions prescribed by the commission.

"Finally the commission should be authorized to establish security regulations governing the handling of all information, material and equipment under its jurisdiction. Suitable penalties should be prescribed for violating the security regulations of the commission or any of the other terms of the act.

"The measures which I have suggested may seem drastic and far-reaching. But the discovery which we are dealing involves forces of nature too dangerous to fit into any of our usual concepts.

International Control

"The other phase of the problem is the question of the international control and development of this newly-discovered energy.

"In international relations as in domestic affairs the release of atomic energy, constitutes a new force too revolutionary to consider in the framework of old ideas. We can no longer rely on the slow progress of time to develop a program of control among nations. Civilization demands that we shall reach at the earliest possible date a satisfactory arrangement for the control of this discovery in order that it may become a powerful and forceful influence towards the maintenance of world peace instead of an instrument of destruction.

"The scientific opinion appears to be practically unanimous that the essential theoretical knowledge upon which the discovery is based is widely known. There is also substantial agreement that great research can come out of our present theoretical knowledge.

"The trend of civilization in international arrangements is looking if possible to the renunciation of the use and development of the atomic bomb and directing and encouraging the use of atomic energy and all future scientific information toward peaceful and humanitarian ends. The difficulties in working out such arrangements are great. The alternative to overcoming these difficulties however may be a desperate armament race which might well end in disaster. The discussion of the international problem cannot be safely delayed until the Untied Nations organization is functioning and in a position adequately to deal with it.

Discussion Among Nations

"Therefore, I propose to intimate discussions first with our associates in this discovery, Great Britain and Canada, and then with other nations in an effort to effect agreement on the conditions under which cooperation might replace rivalry in the field of atomic power.

"I desire to emphasize that these discussions will not be concerned with disclosures relating to the manufacturing processes leading to the production of the atomic bomb itself. This will constitute an effort to work out arrangements covering the terms under which international collaboration and exchange of scientific information might safely proceed.

"The outcome of the discussions will be reported to the Congress as soon as possible and resulting agreements requiring congressional action will be submitted to the Congress. But regardless of the course, the legislation along the lines I have indicated should be adopted as promptly as possible to insure the necessary research in and development and control of the production of atomic energy."

Inquiry Body Meet Cancelled

The first meeting of the Diet System Inquiry Committee scheduled for October 8 at the Prime Minister's official residence has been called off in consequence of the resignation en masse of the Higashikuni Cabinet.

Shipments Facilitated For Hokkaido Paper

MacArthur to Permit Shipping Of 11,000 Tons During Month of October

The Paper Control Company has decided to facilitate the shipment of papers produced in Hokkaido to the main home islands as a counter-measure for securing pulp and paper in view of the fact that pulp and paper mills in the Japanese mainland are now forced to suspend their operations due to the lack of raw materials while transportation from Saghalien is at present prohibited, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Permission for the assignment of shipping of 11,000 tons between Hokkaido and the mainland for the month of October was requested at Douglas MacArthur's Supreme Headquarters through the Transportation Ministry and has recently been obtained.

Practically all the paper mills in Hokkaido were damaged by air raids but they are now in operation, except the Tomakomai Mill which produces newsprint and the Asahikawa Mill of the Kokusaku Pulp Manufacturing Company. The Kushiro Mill of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company and the Yufutsu Mill of the Kunimori Company are not operating owing to reconstruction work.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Christianity

To the Editor:

Anent the deplorable happenings in prisons and prisoners' camps that have come to light these last few weeks, you, in your leader of today's issue, moot the question whether cruelty and barbarity is in the make up of the Japanese people more than in that of other nations, and you rightly deny that question, as anyone must deny it who has lived in Japan for any lengths of time and has witnessed numberless acts of kindness and gentleness in the daily life of the people.

You rather see the explanation in the historical circumstances in which the nation has grown up. Again I wholeheartedly agree, but I would point to one particular historic circumstance which probably was not in your mind when writing the above.

I mean the historic fact that Japan—or rather those in power at the time—have rejected, persecuted, forbidden, ousted Christianity when the nation in its best representatives was in a fair way of embracing Christianity, and the 'noblest of far-eastern peoples that the great Apostle of the East, Saint Francis Xavier, had seen in his missionary career' bade fair to become a guiding light for the whole Orient.

The dream of a Christian Japan, fondly and hopefully entertained by the missionaries of the early seventeenth century, and in fact by the whole Christian world of the day, was rudely scattered through influences that need not here be discussed. In consequence Japan remained outside the pale of Christendom and was shut off from the softening, ennobling, elevating agencies that are inherently connected with Christianity, which if given free scope, irresistibly though perhaps slowly changes the nature of man through supernatural grace imparted in baptism and the other sacraments.

Now in natural man—I am speaking of fallen human nature as actually existing, ont of man as orinally placed on our globe by the Creator—there lies hidden the beast, that which we have in common with the brute, and it is a fact borne out by age-long and worldwide experience that in war the beast in man is let loose and will stop at nothing, unless it be held under control by a power strong enough to check its vicious tendencies. And such a power—and to my mind the only one—is Christianity where it is a living reality.

Of course I cannot expect everyone to agree to the last statement and therefore I confine myself to saying: Had Japan become and stayed Christian when there was such a fair promise of that happening, there would indeed even then have been individual cases of cruelty, barbarity and atrocity, as they are met with everywhere also in Christian countries; but they would not have been so general, so widespread, so much part of the system as one is led to think they were from the latest revelations, shocking alike to decentminded Japanese—and the majority by far—and foreigners, to Christians and non-Christians.

I say it once more: What has changed the face of the earth in the West, was Christianity and Christianity alone—there is no getting away from undisputed and indisputable historical facts—, and what can and will change the face of the earth in the East, is Christianity and Christianity alone.

J. ROSS, S.J.
Bishop of Tabala,
formerly Vicar Apostolic of Hiroshima.

October 7, 1945.

Hydrographic Transfer Asked

Permission to transfer the Japanese Hydrographic Office from the Navy to the Transportation Ministry has been requested of the Supreme Commander.

Approval has been asked for relocation of the following facilities: One main office building; one main weather observatory; nine tide observatory stations; three branch offices; two tide-observing ships of 200 tons each, 20 smaller vessels and 879 personnel. The Hydrographic office is the only agency in Japan participating in international hydrographic work.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young lady wanted; will pay good salary. Please call on us between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. K. Nitta and Co., Ltd., 2 Ginza 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED girl typist with workable knowledge of English, and either boy or girl for office work wanted immediately by a foreign news agency. Good pay. Apply personally Azabu-ku, Ilgura Kata-machi, No. 16, care of Chikaji Kishimoto, near Roppongi.

JAPANESE woman cook and amah wanted to work in foreign family in Karuizawa. Attractive wages. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa. Telephone Karuizawa 465.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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WELL educated foreigner speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese offers his services.
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WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 292, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMMODORE Perry's Expedition 1852/4, 3 volumes, original issue printed 1856. Washington by Beveley Tusher, Senate Printers. Apply Box 19, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC gramophone, bedroom set and various household articles for sale. Apply Box 22, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale.
Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HISTORY of Japan by Kaempfer. 2 volumes, printed Glasgow 1906. Apply Box 20, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO folding iron beds and one mattress, one ice-box. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa. Telephone Karuizawa 465.

ZEISS-Film-Camera, 16 m/m absolutely new, also new Olympia portable typewriter and Smith Corona portable typewriter used but in excellent condition. Offer (canned food, etc. preferred) to Box 21, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC heater, electric iron, electric stove, man's raincoat large size, umbrella, rubber boots 11-11½ mon, wanted by foreigner for good price or in exchange for foodstuff. Apply Box 272, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHOES for boys 3 and 4 years old. Exchange possible for foodstuffs. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa, Telephone Karuizawa 465.

STANDARD typewriter. Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK, cotton, rayon goods, silk kimonos, cultured pearls, curios, etc. Apply V. C. Moche, 162/2 Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe.

WANTED to buy or hire, (by the month), small motor car, foreign make. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange for cigarettes all copies of Nippon Times from August 10th till September 30th. Apply Box 23, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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